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[0043]) has been replaced to remove the implied terminology. No new matter is added, and Examiner Smith is thanked for this suggestion.

## Rejection of Claims 1 & 2 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a)

Claims 1 and 2 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 2,688,465 to Birdwell in view of U.S. Patent 2,838,285 to Gredell. If the Office wishes to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three criteria must be met: 1) combining prior art requires "some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill"; 2) there must be a reasonable expectation of success; and 3) all the claimed limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. Department of Commerce, Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, § 2143 (orig. 8th Edition) (hereinafter "M.P.E.P."). As the Applicant shows, the proposed combination of Birdwell and Gredell fails to teach or suggest all the features recited in claim 1.

Amended claim 1 is not obvious. Claim 1 includes features not taught or suggested by the proposed combination of *Birdwell* and *Gredell*. Claim 1, for example, recites "an outer blade, the outer blade comprising an outer ring and an inner hub, the outer ring having an array of circumferentially-spaced teeth along the outer ring, with each tooth fixed to the outer ring." Support for this amendment may be found at least in FIGS. 11-14. Amended claim 1 is reproduced below.

 (Currently Amended) An auger bit for an auger, the auger for boring a hole, the auger bit comprising:

an outer blade, the outer blade comprising an outer ring and an inner hub, the outer ring having an array of circumferentially-spaced teeth along the outer ring, with each tooth fixed to the outer ring, the inner hub substantially concentric to the outer ring, the inner hub inwardly spaced from the outer ring by an array of inner spokes, each spoke in the array of inner spokes having a bladed portion for removing material;

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a center bit inserted into the inner hub, the center bit comprising a drill bitshaped tip, a toothed cone, and a shaft, the drill bit-shaped tip, the toothed cone, and the shaft all concentrically aligned with the outer ring and with the inner hub, the toothed cone having at least one blade outwardly protruding from a conical portion, the blade having an edge, and the shaft inserting into the inner hub to center the center bit with the outer ring and with the inner hub,

wherein the drill bit-shaped tip centers the auger bit, the array of circumferentially-spaced teeth for moving soil and cutting roots, and the at least one blade outwardly protruding from the toothed cone also for moving soil and cutting roots.

The proposed combination of Birdwell and Gredell fails to obviate claims 1 & 2. Birdwell describes "retractable cutters" that "swing radially outwardly of the ring" (U.S. Patent 2,688,465 to Birdwell at column 1, lines 12-15). Several times, in fact, Birdwell describes these cutters as being "retractable" (column 1, line 40), "pivotally support[ed]...for radial swinging movement (column 2, lines 18-19), and "swinging outwardly" (column 2, line 40). As Birdwell explains, his cutters must outwardly swing from the ring "whereby the pipe may be advanced with the advance of the auger" (Birdwell at column 1, lines 9-11). No where does Birdwell contemplate that these cutters could have a fixed configuration. A fixed configuration, in fact, would destroy the purpose and principle of Birdwell's design. Because Birdwell is completely silent to "the outer ring having an array of circumferentially-spaced teeth along the outer ring, with each tooth fixed to the outer ring." the proposed combination of Birdwell and Gredell fails to obviate claims 1 & 2. The Applicant thus respectively requests that Examiner Smith remove the § 103 (a) rejection and allow claims 1 and 2.

## Rejection of Claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a)

The Office also rejected claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Birdwell in view of Gredell and further in view of U.S. Patent 2,749,102 to Goodrich. Claim 3, however, depends from claim 1 and thus incorporates the same distinguishing features. Claim 3, for example, includes "an outer blade, the outer blade comprising an outer ring and an inner hub, the outer ring having an array of circumferentially-spaced teeth along the outer ring, with each

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tooth fixed to the outer ring." The proposed combination of Birdwell, Gredell, and Goodrich is completely silent to such features. The proposed combination of Birdwell, Gredell, and Goodrich, then, cannot obviate claims 1 and 3. The Applicant thus respectively requests that Examiner Smith remove the § 103 (a) rejection and allow claims 1 and 3

## Prima Facie Cases Must Fail for Lack of Expectation of Success

The Examiner's attempted prima facie case for obviousness fails to establish any expectation of success. If the Office wishes to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the Examiner must identify a reasonable expectation of success. See DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MANUAL OF PATENT EXAMINING PROCEDURE, § 2143 (orig. 8th Edition) (hereinafter "M.P.E.P."). Here the Examiner attempts to combine diverse features of multiple patents to produce a prima facie case. The Examiner, however, has failed to establish how one of ordinary skill in the art would expect success when making this combination. Because the Examiner has failed to carry the initial burden of factually supporting the prima facie conclusion of obviousness, the Examiner is required to remove the rejection.

If any issues remain outstanding, the Office is requested to contact the undersigned at (919) 387-6907 or <u>scott@scottzimmerman.com</u>.

South

Attorney for the Applicant

Reg. No. 41,390